CAPITAL TOPICS.

ER LUNATICAL INVESTIGATION

The System of Treatment Commended

CORNFIELD, THE AWRY

WE FLEES FROM WRATH TO COME LITTLE JOHNNY DAVENPORT SPEAKS

MILITARY CONFEDERATES IN CONGRES

ONG LIST OF OLD WARRIORS ANOTHER ACEPHALOUS COMMITTEE

Revenue Appointment the Sixth district of Wiscon The Impeachment Trial

day, and the probabilities are that the will reach a vote on the question of juris arguments of two or three days.

Confirmations. The Senate in executive session yesterday con rmed the following nominations: S. W. Margton, f Missouri, agent for the consolidated agencies in the Indian Territory, (the nomination of W. P. Rees having been withdrawn;) Stephen Moffat, soliceter of customs for the district of Champlain, New York; Wm. Wells, collector of customs for the district of Vermont; John W.Groesbeek, post-master at Harvard, 111.

Pinancial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were 4374,717.34, and from customs 4453,147.20. The balances in the Treasury at the close of pesterday were as follows: Currency, special deposit of legal tenders for the on of certificates of deposit, \$33,385,000; oom, 677,566 557; including coin certificates, \$28,-811,500 outranding legal tenders, \$370,755,248. . Soulding Wants to be Heard Against

the Blackmailer, Lyon. Senater Conkling appeared before the Commit-tee on Foreign Affairs yesterday and asked for a bearing. The committee was not in session, but one or two members were there. He said that inermuch as the witness, Lyon, before their committee, had brought his name in disreputable contact with charges he had made he desired to be beard. The committee will hear him on Tues-

uty at the naval asylum, Philadelphia, on the 30th instant, and ordered as inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, New York, 1st of May. Com-. Meade from duty as inspector of next, and placed on waiting orders. Mate Lewis G. Cock from duty at the Washington navy yard, Noth instant, and ordered to command the tug Sca Weed, at League Island,

California for Blaine. A dispatch to Mr. C. A. Wetmore, the corre spendent of the Alta-California, received last evening from San Francisco, indicates that ten out of the twelve delegates elected by the Repubthen State convention of California to represent the State in the National Convention are pronounced friends of Blaine, and two are for Bristow. The dispatch says: "He-cht, Martin, Ridou, Whitney, Dyer, Gonzeales, A. Bell, Reed, Evans and Beiden of the Cincinnail delegates are for Blaine. Price and Foot are for Bristow."

Mrs. Minnie Fitch's Diamonds. The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday took up the bill admitting free of duty the dis-monds sent as a present from the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Minnie Fitch, daughter of General herman. They brought up the old constitutional Sherman. They brought up the old constitutional question, involving the prerogatives of the House, upon the point whether the Senate had a right to originate bills pertaining to legislation in revenue matters. They decided that the Senate was wrong, but showed a disposition to meet the case by agreeing that the clerk of the esamittee should prepare a bill similar in purport to the one the Senate had passed, and that they would recommend it to the House.

Lively Scene in a Committee Room.

Yesterday morning there was a lively scene in the room of the House Committee on Military Atlairs. The great and good Glover, chairman of the Committee on Real Estate Pool, who is also a member of the Committee on Military Af-fairs, but seldom attends, took exception to some fairs, but seldom attends, took exception to some remarks made by Mr. MacDougall, of New York, whereupon MacDougall retorted that what the gentieman stated was false, and he believed the proached MacDougall with beliegerent intent, and thinking that MacDougall was in danger, the several ex-Confederate members of the committee started to shield "Mac."

Satisfied that there was not much danger from the great and good but irate Glover, Mr. MacDougall quietly folded his arms and remarked to the ex-Confeds: "Call in a lew more Democratis to hold him; one of you can held me." At this Glover subsided, and soon after retired from the committee-room. Mr. MacDougall is to be congratulated on his escape from the danger which threatened him, and the threatened impeachment of Gen. Boughton is abandoned.

What the Cigar Manufacturers Want.

What the Cigar Manufacturers Want. Mesers. John Straiton, of New York, secretary of the National Tobacco Association: Jos. Seidenberg and Col. G. McFall, of New York and Key West, all cigar manufacturers, are here representing the cigar-making interests of the United States. They are here to oppose the provision in the Morrison tariff bill which increases the duty on Havana and other imported leaf. They say it will make a difference of \$5 per thousand in cigars made in this country from Havana tobacco. They advocate an amendment to the internal revenue bill before the Ways and Means Committee to establish a system of bonded factories for the manufacture of cigars, exclusively for export, from Havana tobacco. They say, that with such a system thousands of idle hands would be employed, and that many of the skilled and prominent manufacturers of Cuba would come to Louisiana, Florida, Baltimore and New York with their machinery, business and skilled labor and establish their factories here. They say that if the Government will keep all the stamps and marks off the boxes, and create bonded factories, they will control the cigar trade of Europe and South America on the merits of the goods that can be preduced here.

Another Acephalous Committee. Messrs. John Straiton, of New York, secretary

Mhen the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice met yesterday it was announced that Bariey Cornfield, the chairman, was sick. This was deemed strange, as he had been seen fitting around the halls of the House of Representatives like a disappointed ghost. It was then generally understood in the committee that his friend John I. Davenport had interfered with his digestion. The anti-Centennial one-term accident from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cochrane, took the chair, though Mr. Candler, of Georgia, was the next man on the committee. It was difficult throughout the day to understand precisely who was running the committee. Mr. Gibson, correspondent of the New York San, having thred of the chairmanship of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department sat down at the head of the table flongside of the accident, and became chairman of the committee. He looked as wise as an owland handsome as a banans. He took the checks as Mr. Davenport laid them down, transined them, and suggested to the committee the questions that should be asked. Here is another committee that lacks a chairman. Dr. Mary Walker is in town, and we suggest him as the proper person for the place. Representatives like a disappointed ghost. It

What is the Matter With the Cornfield Committee!
The following spicy editorial from the New

York Tribune, of yesterday, is suggestive of a strange feeling in the Democratic camp. This editorial is worthy of careful perusal:

"The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice probably wishes by this time

and tell all about it we are at a loss to understand.

"But now that he has come it is idle to try to stop his mouth. If we have any of the story, we must have it all. Otherwise, when people find the committee browbeating and insulting the witness at the start, and then stopping him in the micht of his tertimony, holding council over it with closed doors, and finally ferbidding him to say a word except in direct answer to their earthly worded questions, the suspicion will get abrond that what the committee particularly wishes is not to hear the whole trath. Mr. Davesport's methods in office certainly do not command our appreval, but he has put a stop to a great deal of Democratic cheating, and there is no use in denying fit. The committee must let up talk."

That our readers may see that the designation is

de name Sere given. It here are more [nam lis names Sere given. It here are the principal unter.

Senators—Goldthwaite, Alabama, adjutant general; Jones, Florida, brigadier general; Gordon, Georgia, major general; Alaorn, Mississippi, brigadier general; Gordon, Georgia, major general; Alaorn, Mississippi, brigadier general; Alaora, major general; Key, Tenneseee, lieutenant colonel; Maxey, Tenneseee, lieutenant colonel; Maxey, Tenneseee, lieutenant colonel; Maxey, Tenneseee, lieutenant colonel; Mayes, Alabama, major; Bradford, Alabama, colonel; Hayes, Alabama, major; Bradford, Alabama, colonel; Hayes, Alabama, abrigadier general; Lewis, Alabama, colonel; Sennes, Arkansas, colonel; Forney, Alabama, brigadier general; Gunter, Arkansas, colonel; Sennes, Bradford, Captain; Hartridge, Georgia, colonel; Georgia, colonel; Hartridge, Georgia, colonel; Georgia, major general; Hill, Georgia, colonel; Hartridge, Georgia, colonel; Flank, Missouri, Louisiana, captain; Levy, Louisiana, colonel; Launar, Missouri, Launar, Missouri, Launar, Missouri, Captain; Clark, Missouri, brigadier general; Yoates, North Carolina, brigadier general; Yoates, North Carolina, brigadier general; Poterina, Hentender, North Carolina, brigadier general; Dibrell, Tennesee, North Carolina, brigadier general; Boughas, Virginia, major; Cabell, Virginia, colonel; Tucker, Virginia, colonel; Tucker, Virginia, colonel; Tucker, Virginia, colonel; Stather, West Virginia, brigadier general; Fourty, Virginia, brigadier general; Fourty, Virginia, brigadier general; Terry, Virginia, brigadier general; Fourty, Virginia, brigadier general; Fourty, Virginia, brigadier general; Terry, Virginia, brigadier general; Fourty, Virginia, brigadier general; Fourty, Virginia, brigadier general; Fourty, Virginia, brigadier general; Goode, Virginia, colonel; Hatcher, Missouri, colonel; Sinchelon, Mississippi, inspector general; House, Tennesee, Colonel; Sinchesee, Major, Maschas, Tennesee, Postana, Virginia, postana, Virginia, postana, brigadier general; Goode, Virginia, colon essee, major. Ex-members of Rebel Government-Stephens

Ex-members of Rebel Government—Stephens, Georgia, vice president; Reagan, Terms, postmaster general; Hill, Georgia, senator; Caperton, West Virginia, senator; Ashe, North Carolina, senator; House, Tennessee, representative; Goode, Virginia, representative; Smith, Georgia, representative; Hatcher, Missouri, representative; Singleton, Mississippi, representative; Caldwell, Alabama, solicitor general; Norwood, Georgia, State legislature; Culandler, Georgia, State legislature; State legislature; State legislature; State legislature; State legislature; Georgia, State legislature; Gunter, Arkansas, State legislature; Lamar, Mississippi, minister to Russia; Dibrell, Texas, State legislature; Hunton, Virginia, State legislature; Tavas, State legislature; Hunton, Virginia, State legislature; Maxey, Texas, superintendent of Indian affairs, "Put Yourself in His Place."

"Put Yourself in His Place."

tion is to be commiscrated and one whose suffer amployees in that branch of the civil service viced for an who were introduced, which wheek are chamorous for restoration or for place, and are chamorous for restoration or for place, and poor Mr. Jewell is annoyed, bored and distressed beyond endurance, and has no rest, day or night, from the importunities of poor, distressed human beings, that know not what to do to cke out a temporary existence. In his office, at the iron gates, in the corridors of the Treasury building, on the streets and at his house he is mayind, by sought and entreated. Ull the poor man is almost beside himself. What wonder?

If there is a man in Washington who needs human sympathy and commiseration that man is Henry Clay Jewell. And what is particularly noticeable at this time is that among the Congressmen who are clamoring for the reappointment of their friends are the Democratic members and Senators. Had it not been for this same Democratic house there would have been no break in this bureau. The work would have gone on under Republican rule, and, instead of having a scarcity of fractional currency, as we have to-day, everybody in this printing and engraving service would have heen no dearth of ot to buy bread and pay for it, and Washington generally would have been much better off than it is to-day, and there would have been no dearth of currency.

When the extra expense to which this Democratic House of Representatives has subjected the country by suspending the issue of fractional currency, and the substitution of silver coin therefor, comes to be duly estimated, it will be found that the bureau is under way again, these exconfederate Congressmen want their female exceed the country of the clamors of the Democratic states new, and act in the premises as the circumstances require.

The Insane Asylum Investigation.

The Insane Asylum Investigation

The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department met yesterday, and proceeded with the examination of witnesses in the insane asylum investigation. The committee did not raise further objection to the appearance of Hon. D. W. Voorhees as counsel for Dr. Nichols. Dr. W. H. Morrell, assistant physician at the Dr. W. H. Morrell, assistant physician at the hospital, in charge of male patients, testified in regard to charges preferred by Mrs. Taylor, affecting the treatment of her brother, Thes. H. White, who was a patient, and said that White was one of twenty patients brought from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio; that he was described by the assistant physician of that institution, who came with him, as dangerous. On these representations he was put into a ward where he could be closely watched and could not injure himself or others. That upon a further and a contradictory description of his case, given by his sister, who visited the hospital about a week after his admission, it was deemed safe to move him to a ward where his surroundings would be more comfortable.

others. That upon a further and a contradictory description of his case, given by his sister, who visited the hospital about a week after his admission, it was deemed safe to move him to a ward where his surroundings would be more comfortable. Mr. Voorhees put in evidence two letters, written by Mirs. Taylor to Dr. Nichola, expressing her satisfaction with the kindness and attention her brother had received, and her agreement with the Doctor's opinion that he would never be well. It also appeared from Dr. Morrell's evidence that White was brought a second time to the hospital by a deputy warden of the jail at Trenton, where it had been found necessary to contine him until atrangements could be made to transfer him to the invance asylum.

Dr. Morrell further testified that he had for fourteen years been connected with institutions for the care of the insane: that the theory and practice of treatment was in this hospital, and all others he knew anything about, to regard insane persons as sick people; that they were to be treated as such, and not to be punished, whipped or abused in any way. He mad that any whipping, blow or other violence to any patient from one in charge of him, except in the most aggravated case of self-defence, was never countenanced, but resulted in the immediate discharge of the attendant using such violence. He himself had been struck violently by a patient with a broom, the blow causing a fesh-wound that bled profusely. On another occasion he received a severe blow in the face, cutting his cheek badly; frequently received slight blows, but that no idea of retallation ever entered his mind. His testimony with regard to the whipping of a woman was confirmed by Dr. F. M. Hamilin and the assistant physicians of the hospital, who testified that no woman was ever whipped or struck in the institution so far as he knew. Witness had never struck any woman, much less a poor insune woman; that the statements appearing in the papers that he had done so were utter falsehooss. He did not believe the abu

and the service of a large number has extended from two to five years.

[Note.—The fact is that politics does not enter into the question of amploying attendants as is shown by the other fact that half or more of the male attendants are Democrats.]

Miss I. I. Armour testines that she was connected with the institution for over three years, as assistant supervisor the greater part of that time; that it was a pag of her duty to go through the female wards frequently, giving medicine to the patients, and inspecting the condition of the wards and patients as regards cleanliness and comfort. She newer knew an instance of whipping or punishment of any kind permitted, and said it was well understood that anything of the lind would surely bring discharge upon the perplicator. She remembered the visit of Mrs. Taylor to the hospital at the time the screaming occurred. Witness stood at a window of one of the wards, and upon seeing strangers close to the building on a road not open to the public, for the obvious reason that it is the duty of the institution to price the unfortunate insane from the merbid curiestly of the public, as well as the public from the vulgar and often obscens language of patients who are not responsible for what they say, she told these people they were introdung, and asked them to go away. Her reason for boing at this window was that, hearing these screams, she had come there from her room to identify the position and person if possible. The screaming patient untered no distinct words of any kind, but she recognised the patient's voice, and went at once to an adjusting ward, where she found her whose name she gave. [The committee consented to response the name, out of consideration for her friends, who releds in the sity.] The patient was screaming villently and beating the shutters in one of the water-closets. Alles, Armour testified in regardite to the food that it was good and abundant, and it a necessar ment the change it here are to the kitchen and archange it here is the patient of the hitc

Secretary Bristow and Barley Cornfield. The following is the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Cauliels chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, upon the Espiset o n the custody of the Treasury Department

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1876.

Hou. F. H. Britton, Scowlark of the Treasury Washington, D. C., DEAR SIR: Will you please send to our committee all the accounts of the United States Marsh of the Southern district of New York fresh the spring of 1871 up to the present date.

Also, the accounts of the chief impector of elections in the city of New York during the samperfod. of the Southern with the present date.

Also, the accounts of the chief inspector of elections in the city of New York during the same period.

Please have them placed in charge of a person thoroughly conversant with and who can explain them to the committee. We should like to have them by 10 o'clock Monday morning.

I remain, very respectfully, Ac.,

B. G. CAUEPISID.

Chairman Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1878.

Hon. B. G. Caulfeld, Chairman of Committee of Expenses of the Department of Justice;
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the recept of your letter of the 2st instant, requesting me to send to your committee all the accounts of United States marshals of the Southern district of New York, from the spring of 1871 up to the present date; also, the accounts of the chief appearance of elections in the city of New York during the same period, and to have the same placed in charge of a person thoroughly conversant with, and who can explain them to the committee.

In reply I have to say that, in compliance with mittee.

In reply I have to say that, in compliance with an executive order prohibiting the renewal of original papers from the files of this Department, I must decline to grant your request. I will add, however, that if you desire it a suitable room in this Department will be assigned to the use of yoursell, or any members of your committee, for the purpose of enabling them to examine any or all papers above referred to, and that clerks familiar with the accounts will be directed to attend upon such examination, and furnish all the information they have bearing upon the subject.

Very respectfully,

Secretary.

House of Rendesentatives, U.S., Washington, D. C., April 24, 1876. H. Bristow, Secretary United States Sir: Yours in reply to my letter of Saturday, decilining to send the papers asked for, is received. Your offer to furnish a room, in which we can examine such papers, is impracticable, for the reason that we wish to use them while actually examining witnesses. Your rule will transfer our investigations from our committee account to your building. Beades it will oblige us to be away from our committee meetings in the morning, and to absent ourselves from the House unless we, call for copies, which will put the Government to expense and ourselves to inconvenience and delay. We cannot proceed without the originals at our committee-rooms. We hope you will recede from your rule just adopted in view of the great inconvenience it will produce to our committees, and in further view of the fact that the resolution of the House of Representatives, under which we are acting, authorizes our committees "to send for persons and papers," as you will see by the Congressional Record of the 18th of January, 1876. Your early consideration of this matter will oblige, respectfully, yours.

B. G. Caulfield, Chairman, Consulting on Expense of the confidence of Expense.

B. G. CAULFIELD, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1876.

Hon. B. G. Caulfield. Chairman Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. House of Representatives:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday in reply to mine of the same date decilining to send from the Department to your committee certain original papers named in your letter of the 22d instant. You are pleased to say that the convenience of your committee re-

same date deciling to send from the Department to your committee certain original papers named in your letter of the 22d instant. You are pleased to say that the convenience of your committee requires that these papers shall be farmished, and you ask me to recode from the denial of the request contained in your former letter.

You will observe that my letter of yesterday, replying to your original request, advised you that an Executive order had been issued prohibiting the removal of the original papers from the files of the Department, and that my refusal to produce the papers was based on that order.

I have submitted your communication of yesterday to the President, who directs me to say that, while there is no purpose to obstruct by any means the investigations of your committee, he has not felt that it is consistent with the duties imposed by law upon the Executive Department of the Government to permit original records called for by the various committees of the House to be removed from the Departments. Of course, you do not fail to perceive that the right to call for any particular original papers in any one of the Departments implies the right to call for all the papers in all the Departments.

In view of the suggestion contained in your communication of yesterday, and with the purpose to afford every proper facility to the committees charged by the House with conducting investigations into the affairs of the various executive Departments, the President has taken under advisement the propriety of complying with your request in this case, and your committee will be advised of the conclusions reached as soon as the matter shall have received the careful consideration which the importance of the subject requires. Meanwhile I beg to repeat the suggestion made in my letter of yesterday, to the effect that any and all original papers and records of this Department may be seen by your committee, or any momber thereof, in a room in the Treasury building, which I will cheerifully place at your disposal, and that

The Election Fraud Investigation. The examination of Mr. John I. Davenport was resumed yesterday morning by the Committee or Expenditures of the Department of Justice. In the absence of Mr. Caulfield, Mr. Chandler, o Georgia, presided, and proceeded to question th

the absence of Mr. Caulfield, Mr. Chandler, of Georgia, presided, and proceeded to question the witness.

He was asked as to money received from the Attorney General in 1871, and was proceeding to say that in that year he had expended \$5,000 of his own money, and for this he had no vouchers.

Mr. Cochrane (interrupting) said he desired the witness to confine himself to the question asked.

Witness replied that the statement as to his 50,000 expended was necessary as preliminary to what was to follow, because the \$5,000 might turn up afterwards, and some question might be raised in reference to it. He then wenton to explain that in 1871 he received in all \$6,000 from the Attorney General, the first payment of \$2,000 having beam made in August of that year. In 1872 he received \$20,000, in 1873 \$5,900, and for the expenditure of \$20,000, in 1873 \$5,900, and for the expenditure of which he had receipts. Witness was asked what he had done previous to August, 1871, to authorize him to receive the money sent him. He replied by exhibiting a series of books which he had prepared for the purpose of detecting trauds. Dne series was what he called the block books; others were complete lists of registration, arranged so that any name could be readily reached, and another series was maps of the city, indicating every bouse; for which itwas occupied: how many stories high each house was, and how many males it could possibly accommodate. Before receiving the first amount of \$0,000 he had spent sums of money out of his own pooket. This was expended for books, paper and labor of a clerical character. Money was also expended in the detection of fraudusent naturalization papers were secreted, and money had to be spent to secure them.

By Mr. Conger: As I understand you, then, you had incurred large expenses piror to August, 1871, and, as the expense was growing on you, you went to Long Branch to see the President to ask him if part of the fund could not be used to continue the work?

Witness replied that he had explained the matte

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

OF LEAL DEPOY SUR-REJOINDER, OF THE HOUSE

NOTHER POSTPONEMENT REQUESTED IT IS UNAMINOUSLY DENIED

GENERAL EELKNAP'S WAR RECORD

SERATE. The galleries were crowded some time before the opening of the session, the ladies encroaching the opening of the session, the ladies encroaching very considerably on the portion of the galleri

right of way for wagon roads ever the tains of Oregon. Passed. General Belknap and his counsel of THE BELKNAP IMPRACEMENT.

ERSTONDENT MAD NOT ANSWERED
the question at issue. He submitted an order in
behalf of the managers that the evidence bearing
on the question of jurisdiction be submitted before the argument on the jurisdiction, and if this
plea is overruise than that the arguments on the
part of the respondent be submitted in two days,
the arguments on the part of the managers in
two days thereafter, and that the issue be then
joined between the parties, and the trial proceed
on the next day. All the issues of law and fact
relate to one queetion, that of jurisdiction. In
support of the motion citations were made from
a number of authorities.

Mr. Carpenter said we may as well go to the issue of the fact now, as they propeded to do it at
some time. He then submitted a memorandum to
that effect. He said he was glind to find himself
supported by the honorable managers in the position that the jury were the judges of both the
law and the fact. He Bad maintained this to be
the true doctrine for many years, but he had not
been able to find any one to arece with him. The

law and the fact. He had maintained this to be the true doctrine for many years, but he had not been able to find any one to agree with him. The counsel for the respondent had, however,

AROTHER MOTION TO SUBMIT.

They had concluded to ask the Senate for an adjournment of the trial of this question to the first Monday of December. The counsel make this motion because they regard it as an important one, and if objected to on the part of the managers, we ask an enlargement of time to submit argument upon it. The court may rely upon the counsel for the defendant that they will not wantonly exhaust the time. They ask for an extension of time so as to allow two hours' argument on each side.

son of time so as to allow two hours' argument on each side.

Mr. Manager Lord said the managers object to the postponement and they object to any extension of the time allowed for argument.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the Senate retire for deliberation. Not agreed to.

Un the request of the counsel for an extension of time to allow two hours' argument to a side on the motion to postpone to December next, the Senate, by a vote of 48 to 13, decided to grant an extension.

Mr. Manager Lord inquired whether the order asked for was to be supported by affidavit or was it the mere ipse dirif of counsel.

Mr. Blair said the counsel had no affidavit to submit, but they made their motion on considerations which they would make known. It was impossible for the counsel to do justice to the subject in the time which the Senate could bestow at this session. You are met at the threshold by the great constitutional question whether the Senate has the

POWER TO TRY A PRIVATE CITIZEN on articles of impeachment. It will be impossible for the counsel to prepare themselves at this time; they cannot get the facts. Secondly, the House asks liberty to exhibit additional articles of impeachment. Are, we to have impeachment in doses—the public mind to be saturated with the scandals from the other side of this capital, and, through the public, the impression made upon the Senate? They wanted to hear exactly what the charges were; they wanted to meet them at the same time. Now, when the sluces of calamny were open, they did not think it was the time to go on with the trial. When the confession is made that nothing more is to be exhibited against this man; that the records of his department have been ransacked, and nothing more can be found against him by his enemies, then we can go on; then will be the time to proceed. But this postpenement is asked upon stronger grounds. This question is connected with the

one party anxious to fasten the stigma upon the other. With all respect to the Senate, he said it was almost impossible that this question could be tried at this time divested of partisan considerations. Senators were prominent in politics, and had their political sympathies, &c. He said there was a precedent in this respect set by the Supreme Court. That tribunal had postponed the decision of the Dred Scott case so as to remove it from the arena of party politics in the Presidential election, and that tribunal was much further removed from party politics in the Presidential election, and that tribunal was much further removed from party politics than this. He adverted to the haste with which the impeachment proceedings had been instituted against Gen. Belknap—the testimony taken one day, reported to the House the next, the previous question demanded, and, without debate, the impeachment ordered. One of the managers now here [Mr. Hoars) prosecuting this case had raised the point as to jurisdiction after resignation. On this point he read from Mr. Hoar's remarks in the House.

He again alluded to the sensitiveness of the public mind at this time, the efforts of one great party to cast a stigma upon the other, and the effort of that party to cast it off. He alluded to the espionage put upon the insuse of General Belknap, who, he eaid, had not POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAT,

THE LEAST IDEA OF ESCAPE.

He appealed to the Senate to grant this postponement. The man was out of office; he could do no

ment. The man was out of office; he could do no harm.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the counsel for the respondent had concluded their argument he would more that the Senate retire for deliberation.

Judge Black said the counsel had not concluded their opening, but they had expected that there would be a reply from the other side at this point.

Mr. Lond said the managers did not care to proceed until the opening had been concluded on the other side.

Judge Black said the House of Representatives were bent on the destruction of this gentleman at were bent on the destruction of this gentleman at the bar, and have dragged him here before a tribunal which is political, just as they are; for you will take off your judicial robes just as suddenly as you have put them on. It is the duty of the accused to do and so suffer according to your will: but if it is his duty to obey the laws of the country, it is also his

not a fair trial as in the ordinary acceptation of the word, for that he is sure to get whenever he is tried, but a trial removed from all disturbing influences. At the very threshold of this case you encounter a great question of constitutional law, new, doubtful and difficult it must be all mitted to be. He dwelt upon it as a matter of transcendent importance to the world and to the country. If the Senate has not the jurisdiction it is an alarming assumption of power; if it has it would be a deviation of daty not to exercise it. But the question ought not to be decided in the midst of storms.

He held that Gen. Belknap stood before them an impocent man, accessed of an offence which

TRYING RIM BEHIND HIS BACK.

THE STORMING OF ATLANTA. spoke of the war record of Gen. Beike seked again, why this haste to punish a n until this time, perhaps, had been guilty indiscretion. The Democrats were plays a drum and fife, the march against corrupti

INFARTIALLY ON THE LAW AND THE PAOTS.

embit argument upon it.

The Senators then retired for consultation, and remained one hour and thirty minutes.

The CHAIR then stated to the counsel for the respondent that he was directed to say to them that their motion for Pending action on the request submitted by the impeachment managers, the Senate, sitting in the trial of the impeachment, adjourned till to-mot-

The Senate then went into executive session, and then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MORRISON, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the bill to define the tax on fermented or malt liquors, with the recommenda-

tion that the Senate amendments be adopted Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y., offered a resolution authorising the sub-Committee on Naval Affairs, in investigating the Brooklyn navy yard, to sit in the cities of Brooklyn and New York. Agreed to.

Mr. TURNEY, of Pa., from the conference committee on the bill to exclude the State of Missouri from the operations of the act of May 10, 1872, to promote the mining interests of the United States, recommending concurrence in the Senate amendments, with an amendment providing that all lands in the State shall be subject to sale as agricultural lands. The report was adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the precisit order for Turesian.

which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday next after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. HOUSE, of Tenn., from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report in the contested election case of Spencer vs. Morey, of the Fith Louisiana district, declaring Wm. B. Spencer entitled to the seat. Lonisiana district, declaring will. B. Spencer entitled to the seat.

Mr. WELLS, of Miss., submitted a minority report, declaring Frank Morey entitled to the seat.

The two reports were ordered to be printed and laid over.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tenn., offered a reso-Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tenn., offered a resolution authorising the Naval Committee to have printed the testimony taken in its investigation so far and subsequent testimony as taken, such testimony to be submitted to the House during this session.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, gave notice that in the numerous investigations the Republican side, in giving assent to the printing of testimony, would insist upon the whole testimony being printed. They would not permit any committee to

They would not permit any committee to PICK AND CULL TESTIMONY.

Mr. HOLMAN, in-behalf of the Democratic side, said there was no intention on that side to garble testimony.

Mr. HARRIS, of Mass., said much of the testimony had been taken by sub-committees, and must be printed to enable other members to come understandingly to their final report.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, insisted that the report must be read before the House could order the printing. The objection was overruled and the printing The cojection was overtured a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House of the present force of the United States engineer corps, whether on the active or retired list; where stationed, duty engaged in, whether on public or private works, whether with or without leave from the War Department, &c. Adopted.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legisla-tive appropriation bill, Mr. Cox, of N. Y., in the tive appropriation bill, Mr. Cox, of N. Y., in the chair.

The committee went back and took up the subject of salaries of surveyors general and their cierks, as agreed pesterday. The entire subject was stricken out, with the understanding that the Committee on Appropriations would further consider it and report it in the general appropriation bill.

Mr. STONE, of Mo., offered a substitute for the paragraph relating to the Post Office Department, increasing the clerical force to a small extent, which was adopted.

Under the head of Court of Claims.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, moved a proforms amendment, to say that there had been no provision made in the bill for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims.

Mr. RANDALL explained that the committee, in order to obtain further information, had left this item to be put in the

Mr. FOSTER said that in making the state-ment that the bill as reported was \$6,000,000 less than last year, should have stated that these \$2,000,000 were entirely omitted, to go in another bill bill.

By unanimous consent the committee went back and adopted an amendment consolidating the loan and currency divisions of the Treasury Department, with one chief of division and two assistants. elstants, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, of N. Y., offered an MI. WHITEHOUSE, of N. Y., offered an amendment to the second section of the bill, which reduces the permanent salaries of clerks of class four to \$4,690, class three, to \$4,450, and class two, \$1,300, prohibiting any officer from asking or receiving money for any political purposes under penalty of dismissal, and making a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the judge.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

ing one year, at the discretion of the judge. Adopted.
Mr. HALE, of Me., moved to strike out the entire section, and made an earnest appeal in behalf of the clerks, who, leaving their homes and abandoning other pursuits, came to Washington to enter the service of the government.

Pending setion on the amendment, Mr. MILLER, of N. Y., offered an amendment providing that appointments to fourth and third-class clerkships shall be made from the class next below.
Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, said the talk of a horisontal reduction was definite. There had been no such rule followed. Some were not reduced at all, and some were reduced forty per cent. He reminded the other nide that these malaries were taged by a Pemocratic Congress, and supported by

Mesers. Holman and others, when the many of a member of Congress was but \$0,000, and the cost of living not sixty per cent. whatit is to day. Mr. HOLMAN scotended that the range of salaries paid by the bill were varily in advance of the

of the

SALARIES PAID BY PRIVATE PARTIES.

Mr. FOSTER insisted on a direct reply to hi
charge that the Democratic party was going had
on the rule they fixed in 1652.

Mr. FRYE, of Ma., offered an amendment pre
viding that no member of Congress shall recom
mend the appointment, retention or removal o
any derf or employee in any Department unles
the head of such Department shall ask his advice in writing. The vote on division was life to
fly but tellers were demanded, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 57 to 97.

Mr. HALE'S motion to strike out the section
was rejected. Mr. MALE 8 motion to the same reached, transfer was rejected.

When the functh section was reached, transfer ring the Indian Bureau to the War Department Mr. SEELTE, of Mark, made the point e order that it was not germane to the bill, and was not prime facie in the nature of retractionent.

Mr. RAND ALL. Said the amendment propose to obvious all appropriation for the Indian By

reau, and was emphasically, therefore, in TER RATURE OF REFERENCEMENT.

Mr. SEELNE said this fact, if a fact, only appeared an argument, and did not appear prime facts in the section.

Ms. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested that in view of the position the chairman of the Committee of the whole had taken on the Indian transfer bill, and to save him from embarrasement, the section be considered as adopted, subject to the point of order when the bill goes into the House. Unanimous commitments are so given, and the point of order when the bill goes into the House.

tectives. Rejected.

Mr. HOAR, of Mass., offered an amendment providing that when in the judgment of the heaf of any Department the duties of one class clerks can be as well performed by a clerk of lower class or a famale clerk, it shall be lawf for him to reduce the number of clerks of the different class correspondingly. Adonted. or the lower class and increase the number of the lower class correspondingly. Adopted.

Mr. JENKS, of Pa., offered an amendment as a new section to the bill, providing that after Jun 30, 1817, the office of pension agent and all peasis agencies shall be discontinued, and the dutil performed by the finance division of the public bureau. Rejected.

Mr. VANCE, of N. C., offered an amendment of the pension of t

75 to 78.

On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, of Pa., the clau
bolishing the office of Assistant Treasurer
Pittsburg was stricken out.
Mr. GLOVER, of Ma., offered an amendme providing that the arecutive efficers of the Government be prohibited from paying any money sereby appropriated to any person except those or whom specific appropriation is made in this ill. Adopted.

Yetter from Mr. C. R. Purvis, Who Seems to

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1876,
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Six: In your editorial columns of Tuesday's
issue there is a scurrilous attack made upon me
on account of my testimony before the committee ent of the Freedman' in reference to my testimony, the truthfulness of which it is impossible for you to know anything about. I regret that my testimony before the committee has only been partially given to the public. Let me say, sir, I have no retractions to make. All I testified to its correct and true is every particular. I have madeho statement that cannot be corroborated by the records of the bank and by hither witnesses. In fact, this most I have stated has already been sworn to by others.

DESTING ALL THAT HAS BEEN SAID

intermedding in the business of the commissioners, and his attempted dictation as to what we should and should not do, and as to whom we should and should not employ, the animus of this cruel and supplied stack upon my character by this person may readily be inferred. This little stempt on the part of Mr. Leipold, or Little Hismarek—a little be has won at the beak by reason of his dictatorial manner and ungovernable temper—to defend himself is not only false, but absurd. I have never had the least personal feeling against him, and have sione now. That he has "strenuously resisted my attempts to dictate abpointments" is the outgrowth of his imagination. I have never felt his resistance; I have never recommended any appointments. On one occasion, when I was going into the bank, I was met by Messrs. Cook and Wormley, asking that they be given certain work. I complied with their request, and urged the commissioners two letters, one written by Cook and the other by. Wormley, asking that they be given certain work. I complied with their request, and urged the commissioners to consider favorably their petition, on the ground of their capability, and that in wuch an institution the preference should be given to colored men in giving out work. What I stated in my testimony in reference to that interview is as true as there is a God in heaven. I am perfectly willing that the other two commissioners should testify as to the correctness of my testimony, and if they will swear that my evidence is untrue I will make every amend in my power to Mr. Leipold. What Mr. Leipold means by MEDILING WITH THE BUSINESS OF THE COMMISSIONERS is this: Soon after the bank went into liquidation a great many irregularities were discovered which showed that some of the officers of the bank falled to give their bonds, and had misused the funds of the institution in a way which showed them to be defaulters. I, with a few other trustees, called the board together for the purpose of urging upon the commissioners and trustees who had been guilty of

MR. C. B. PURVIS TO HON. BEV. B. DOUGLAS.

WASHINSTON, D. C., April 25, 1876.

Hon. E. B. Douglass:

ESIR Mr. Leipold is out in a letter this morning in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN demanding that he be allowed to defend himself against my "false" testimony before your committee. I have no desire to injure Mr. Leipold in the least. I trust you will grant his request, and place the other commissioners upon the stand, as he desires. If you decide to grant this, I trust you will allow me to be present to cross-examine and to introduce some witnesses.

Yours, very respectfully,

C. B. Purvis.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The United States Centennial Commission held an executive session to-night, which lasted over four hours. They discussed the action of the executive committee on the subject of the selection of the jury of award for the American section, and finally approved the action of the executive committee in its selection of 9 jurors. The whole number is to be 125. Of the number already appointed New York has 15, Pennsylvania 14, and Massachusetts is third on the list. The commission will appoint the remainder of the number.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The excursionists from New York, over the "New York and Philadelphia New Line," arrived at the Centennial depot of the Pennsylvania railroad at 1225, in a train made up of New Jersey Central railroad cars. The guests numbered some three hundred, among whom were prominent railroad officials, merchants, bankers and brokers, &c. A tour was made through the Centennial buildings, the gentlemen expressing astonishment at the magnitude of the work. After a ride through the park the visitors were dined at the United States hotel. Governor Bedie, of New Jersey, was of the party; Col. Pope, of the New Jersey, was of the party; Col. Pope, of the New Jersey, was of the party; Col. Pope, of the New Jersey Central railroad, addressed the delegation, saying that the excursionists were indebted for the pleasant trip to Mr.E. C. Knight, of the new road, and to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the privilege of approaching the Exposition buildings over their road. To this Mr. Knight responded. Hon. Eratus Brooks also made a speech, in which he said some expressed with the complimented Philadelphia, At 4:15 the party rembarked for New York.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 37.—A dispatch just re-ceived by Gen. Sheridan from Gen. Crook says that the Indians at the Red Cloud agency are on the verge of starvation, owing to neglect in fur-nishing supplies; that unless immediate steps are taken to supply them they will all leave the re-creation, and that fears are entertained, consider-

PRIADELYMA, April 27.—The jury in the Wishart, Burns and Calvert bogus bond conspiracy case retired this afternoon, and; after an absence of two heurs, returned a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was entered.

ON TO CINCINNATE

AND MELLY AT UTICA

THE SIOUX INDIANS IN DISTRESS BAD INFAMILIDE AND SUICIDE

San Francisco, April 26.—The Republican State convention adopted a platform expressing confidence in the Republican party; approving the proceeding on any party approving the proceeding Chinese immigration, and nonesty seprenating Chinese immigration, and favoring such a modification of the Burlingane treaty as will effectually prevent a further industry of Chineser favoring a return to metallic currency, and the restoration of silver outs to its constitutional equality with gold as legal tender; the payment of the national debt in gold;

tem.

Of the eight district delegates to Cinctinate seven are for Blaine and one for Briatow. The following are delegates at large: A. J. Abell Chas. E. Reid, G. S. Evans and Wm. Pierce, all accredited as Blaine men excepting Pierce, while for Bristow first and for Blaine second. The is for Bristow first and for Binfos second. The convention adopted by a larga majority resolutions, that while the Kepublican party contains many men who by their recognized sloility and devotion to the principles of the party have proved themselves worthy of public support and confidence, and capable of filling honerably the highest office in the gift of the people, she Republican party of California, especially, recognizes in Hen, James G. Bishne an eminently able and tried exponent of the principles of the party, of large experience in public life, of purett and devoted character, and possessing in a marked degree those personal qualities which

of President of the United States.

Resolved, That while thus expressing our preference for Hon. Ins. G. Blaine, yet having confidence in the intelligence of our delegates to the
National Convention, we leave them unembarrassed by instructions and free to exercise their
own deliberate choice in the convention as the interests of the country may, in their judgment,
seem to demand.

The Democratic State Convention. Utica, N. Y., April 27,—The convention met s 25 a.m. The committee on contested seats sul case as read, and it was agreed to as far as the interior counties were concerned. The report on the New York cases in favor of the Tammany delegation was read. Three members of the committee on contested seats presented a minority report, dissenting from the majority conclusions in favor of the Tammany delegations, and recommending the adoption of the following reculation:

Resolved, That the contesting delegates from the several; assembly districts in the county of New York be admitted to seats in this convention, with the same rights as the delegates whose seats they contest, and that each class of delegates be entitled to name ace delegate to the national convention for the respective congressional districts within said county. ase as read, and it was agreed to as far as the ricts within said county. John Kelly, of New York, denied that any

DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK

COME INTO TAXMANY HALL.

COME INTO TAMMANY HALL.

John Morrissey denied that Tammany Hall wanted these men to join it. A year ago that organization met and turned out six Assembly districts because they would not do what they wanted them to do.

The fact is that Tammany Hall is controlled by this one individual who has just taken his seat. If any one will not do just as he says he must stand aside. For myself, I cannot stand any such dictation, nor can others with me. He did not want to come to this convention nor go to St. Louis. He was not fighting for that. He was fighting for that. He was fighting for that. He was fighting for the man and man. As to the regularity of the delegations here, he would say there was fraud on both sides. [Great laughter, long continued.] I can show you credentials which were made out in brownstone dwellings. Were such the places to elect delegates to this convention? I know, he said, credentials were made out in private residences, and I challenge contradiction.

He denied that there was such an organization

gains to this convention? I know, he said, credentials were made out in private residences, and I challenge contradiction.

He denied that there was such an organization as Tammany Hall in New York. It was a fraud and deception—what they elaimed to be. Such an organization never wins anything. It was without power or influence. It could do nothing for the party. You may let us in qr not, but let me tell you that if you adopt that majority report you will see more destruction in New York than you have yet seen.

Mr. Schafer, of New York, denounced the declaration of Mr. Kelly that a just and fairs primary election could not be held in New York. A motion was adopted that the contestants be admitted to the privilege of the fifor. The anti-Tammany delegates here left the hall in a body. The majority report was then adopted. The committees on permanent organization, resolutions and delegates to St. Louis were announced, and the convention took a recess till noon.

The convention reassembled at 1:20 p. m. and was addressed by Hon. Francis Kernan.

Gov. Seymour also addressed the convention. A permanent organization was then effected.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEW YORK

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEW YORK
re-adopt, also, their resolution adopted in the
State conventions of 1884, 1885 and 1872, to wit:
Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic
National Convention, to be appointed, are hereby
instructed to enter that convention as a unit in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof, and, in case any of its members shall
be appointed a delegate thereof by another or
ganitation, and should not forthwith, in writing,
decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated, and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same, and they are hereby also
empowered to supply all vacancies, by death,
absence or otherwise.

The Democratic party of New York, while committing to their delegates the duty of joining
with the delegates of their fellow-Democrats of
all the States in the momentous deliberations of
the National Convention, declare their settled
principles

THE FRUGAL EXPENDITURE,
and the administrative party of the founders of

and the administrative party of the founders of the Republic as the first and most imperious necessity of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of the Union, and they suggest, with respectful deference to their brethren of other States, and with a cordial appreciation of other renowned Democratic statesmen, faithful like him to their political principles and public trusts, that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden to the office of President would insure the vote of New York, and would be approved throughout the Union as the recognition of this supreme necessity, the incarnation of this yital issue, the piedge of our high purpose, and the guarantee of a successful achievement of this arduous work of national regeneration and reform.

The committee on delegates reported the following delegates at large: Francis Kernan, Wm. Dorsheimer, Henry C. Murphy and Abraham S. Hewitt.

The district delegates were also reported, and the report of the committee was agreed to. Among the district delegates are: Congressmen Cox and Blies, John Kelly, Roger A. Pryor, August Belmont, Cswald Ottendorfer, Manton Marble, Angustus Schell and Mayor Wickham.

The Murder Fiend.

NEW YORK, April 27.—During an altercation George Knight, a shoemaker, stabbed and killed James Bennott. The murderer was arrested. Arthur W. Gibbons was stabbed in the groin, and Lawrence Larkin in the abdomen, by John Bowden, this evening. The parties are all sailors, and had a quarrel in a liquor store. Both wounds will probably have a fatal result. Bowden was arrested.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—This morning Mary Sherman, a German chambermaid, living hero, complained of feeling sick, and retired to her room. An hour later she was found with her throat cut, and the body of a newly-born female child, with its head nearly severed from its body, was found under her bed.

The Extradition Treaty and Winslow Lewron, April 27.—All the London journals, editorially, support the position of the British Government in the Winslow extradition case The London correspondent of the Manchester is current that the Crown's legal advisers have led the Government into a serious tangle. The point at issue is whether the act of 1870 sets aside America's treaty rights, and whether all deputs are not removed in issuer of the prisoner's extradition by clause 37 of the act, which specifies that whatever is consistent with existing treaties shall be excepted from its operation. In the face of so simple a set of circumstances many persons are a good deal pursled to understand upon what grounds the English Government can maintain the resition.

QUEEN VICTORIA CONSERTS TO BE EMPLUS LONDON, April 27.—Silver is quoted to-day with sellers at 535.

In the House of Commons this aftermonathe Royal assent to the royal-titles bill was announced. The announcement was received with

LONDON, April 27.—The following telegram was received by the Colonial Bank from Barbadoseen Wednesday: Forty persons have been killed and wounded and five hundred prisoners taken. Blot-ing is suspended, but the position is threatening. Confidence in the Government is entirely gone.

The Union League of America.

PHILADELPHIA, April 37.—A meeting of the sub-committee of the National Executive Committee of this organization was held here to-day at the Colomade hotel. Ex-Governor Was. A. Newell, of New Jersey, presided, and Thomas G. Baker, of New York, secretary. A full and free exchange of sentiments took place in regard to the position the Union League should take invegard to the Presidential contest, and definite arrangements made in reference thereto. The sentiments of those present were emphastic in demanding that the best men of the Union Republican party should be brought to the front, and that efforts therefor be made in the Union League Councils throughout the country.

The secretary reported that the correspondence from all parts of the United States showed a union of feeling, and a determination to carry out the purposes of the league on the basis of cosnells organized without secrecy. This is a departure from the policy of the Union League is the past, as its operations have hitherto been conducted in secret. This new departure meets with universal approval, especially in the South and West. There will be a full meeting of the nationaler-centive committee, consisting of two delegates from each State and Territory, at Cincinnati, the day before the national convention.

convention met here to-day. Joseph Brooks was elected president, but on account of sudden ill-

in his stead.

The committee on delegates to the Cincinnati convention reported the following names: Powell Clayton, S. W. Dorsey, John McClure, E. A. Dawson, O. P. Snyder, Joseph Brooks, John M. Peck, O. A. Hadley, C. C. Walters, John H. Johnson, Frank Gallagher, Asa, Hodges, R. V. Vanghan, H. A. Miller, E. A. Fulton, Jas. Forrems, M. H. Waish, H. McCombe, M. W. Gibbe, W. M. Kavan, J. H. Ulendenning, M. M. Hessamin and R. A. Caldwell. The report was adopted.

The committee or resolutions then submitted their report; which was adopted.

A resolution was introduced declaring O. P. Morton the choice of the Republicans for Freedent.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 .- The annual meeting

of the Chamber of Commerce was held at soon to-day. The election for officers to serve the en-suing year resulted as follows: President, Chris-tian J. Hoffman; treasurer, Francis M. Brocke; managers, Charles H. Cummings, Seneda E. Ha-lone, John H. Michoner, Nathan Brocke, George I. Burby, Robert Grsy, Wm. A. Durfer, Wm.

NEW YORK April of .- Mutuals 6: Hartfords LOUISVILLE, KY., April 27,-Chicagos 10 : Louis

PROVIDUSCE, R. I., April 27 .- New Havens 18 CINCINNATI, O., April 27 .- Cincinnati Reds 5; BERLIN, April 27 .- In the Prussian Chambe Deputies to-day the railway bill was read a first

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—In the game of base ball this afternoon between the Athletics and Philadelphias the latter club was defeated by a score of 6 to 1. HARRISBURG, PA., April 27.-The Senate committee on the boom bill investigation made a re-port to the Senate this marning. It simply re-cites testimony before them: BOSTON, April 27,-Governor Rice has vetoed the bill to legalize the marriage of James Par-ton, on the ground that the act is not within the constitutional power of the Legislature.

British, April 27.—The Imperial Court of Dis-cipline at Potsdam has sentenced Count Von Ar-nim to formal dismissal from the public service and the payment of costs of the proceedings. BALTIMORE, April 27 .- John Conrad Brand aged 24, a carpenter, while at work on the roof of a house this afternoon, slipped and fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and was killed. PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Wm. R. Hees, a member of the reserve corps of pelice, who was shot in the head by Jos. W. Harrar yesterday, died from the effects of his injuries this morning. NEW YORK, April 27.—The National Bank of the State of New York was admitted to the elearing-house, and will resume business at once. The announcement was made this afternoon on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

Marsh is here, stopping at the Arlington. General Horace-Boughton has resigned his position as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs. The inquiry into his pre-official conduct was yesterday stopped by the committee, and laid on the table. Hon. B. Wilson has removed from 1327 G street

fying to the numerous friends of this distinguished gentleman to learn that he has quite entirely re-covered from his recent severe illness. A VALUABLE TIME PIECE.

to 1223 H street northwest. It will be very grati-

The Watch of Thomas Jefferson. Among other articles of interest to be exhibited at the Sentennial is Thomas Jefferson's watch and chain, which can be seen at the store of Messrs. M. W. Galt, Bro. & Co. The watch was made to order for Mr. Jefferson while in England, and is of peculiar workmanship internally. The case is of plain silver, and bears the following in-

case is of plain silver, and bears the following inscription:

"Thomas Jepperson, 1800.

Bequeathed to T. G. Randolph, 1825."

This is the identical watch referred to in the following paragraph, which has been going the rounds of the papers:

"Dr. W. C. N. Randolph, of Charlottesville, has Thomas Jefferson's Attorney General, wore it at the dispersion of the judges at the close of John Adams' administration, before Jefferson was sworn into office. Mr. Lincoln appeared in the court-room at midnight and said that he was ordered to take possession of the office and papers. "Why, Mr. Jefferson has not yet qualified," exclaimed the astonished Chief Justice. "Mr. Jefferson considers himself in the light of an expentor, bound to take charge of the papers of the Government until he is duly qualified," was the Government until he is duly qualified, was the greyly. 'But it is not yet twelve o'clock,' said Judge Marshall, taking out his watch. Mr. Lincoln pulled out his, and showing it to him said: 'This is the President's watch, and rules the hour.'"

A Mock Auction.

Mr. Grayer's next experience was with Hiram C. Whitley on the Rio Grande.

Apropos of this, a Times reporter yesterday conversed with an ex-policeman who had charge of the Dago killed by Whitley on the leves. It will be remembered he was directed to arrest Capdeville, and not knowing hirs shot another man by mistake. Our informant says the name of the victim is Louis Estella, quite an inoffensive person, who had never in his life either been arrested or charged with a crime.

He stated further, that Grayer informed him that Whitley had killed another man in Missouri, cut out his entrails, and filling his stomach with sand, threw him into the river. When on the Rio Grande, Whitley was ostensibly a grocer, having been supplied with a small scok of goods by the Government and Grayer was his suctioneer. He is described by those who saw him there as simultable, and what is more singular, a man of immense influence. Not three people in Browneville suspected him of being a Government detective. It is asserted that he joined income Methodist Church became ostensiby an unumally plous member, and delivered several sermons with great elequence and pathos. Episodes such as these, in the present day, partake more of the aspect of romance than reality, but persons actively engaged in that historical period assert that had they not witnessed the daily occurrences they could not have believed them, and that mere extraordinary things occurred than are contained in the most thrilling book of fiction ever penned.—New Grienne Times.

An old woman died recently in Bristol, Eagland, who owned, among other property, a very valuable collection of studies from the nude by well-known artists. A married niece in the house at the time of her death thought these were highly-improper paintings, and the moment her aged relation died birned them up. When the will was opened the niece learned that her only legacy was these naughty pictures which she had burned, and which were worth about \$64,500.